

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

日八月四午王

Price, \$24 per annum.

VOL XXXVIII. No. 5890.

三月六日二十八百八千英

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Wallbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 100 & 104, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PEINER, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MUNRO, MURRAY A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Shanghai. CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, Wilson, NIHOUL & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNCH & Co., of Witton, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1882. 13m82

NOTICE.
MR. CLEMENT PALMER is authorized to sign the Name of our Firm.

WILSON & BIRD,
Architects, &c.
Hongkong, May 23, 1882.

NOTICE.
MR. SOTHEBY GODFREY BIRD is authorized to sign the Name of our Firm; and Mr. CHARLES GARDNER BUNKER to sign for Us per Procuration.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, May 29, 1882.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm ceased on the 5th April, 1882.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882, and
Shanghai,

NOTICE.
WE have been appointed Agents for the
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at this Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

For Sale.

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,
CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts... \$17 per 1 doz. Case.
Pints... \$18 per 2 doz. ".

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

FOR SALE.
MESSRS. W. & J. LOCKETT'S Cele-
brated BRANDS, THE FALL'S Ex-
port PALE ALE, and FINDLATER'S ***
DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.
FINE OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

SILLERY MOUSSEAU (VIN DE
CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1
dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

FOR SALE.
A. RAUTER T. MAINZ
DELICIOUS
TABLE BEER.
4 doz. P. Case CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.
\$10. " " " " " " "

Apply to
SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S
Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS
TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in
fairly good condition).

Apply to
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

FOR SALE.
New Landing ex "BENGLOE" and
"GLENTARNET."

OUR USUAL STOCK of CHOICE PORT
WINE, viz.:—
1847, CROWN—RED LABEL, in cases of 1 doz.
1854, VENDÔ MA NOVA CINTRA... " " " " " " "

INVALID'S OLD SPECIAL PORT, BLUE LABEL,
AND ALSO
A few Cases Very Fine Old MADEIRA.
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

INSURANCES.
CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, they are prepared to issue POLICIES of Insurance
against FIRE on the usual Terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January 1882.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation, they are prepared to grant INSURANCES as follows:

MARINE Department.
Polices issued at current rates, payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Polices issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.
Polices issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1882.

THE Undersigned are pleased to accept
Bills on First Class Godowns at
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1882.

THE Undersigned are pleased to accept
Bills on First Class Godowns at
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 4, 1882.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CLARETS

From a Sound WINE at \$8.50, to CHATEAU LAFITE.

SHERRIES

A PALE DRY WINE at \$8, to Very Choice
AMONTILLADO.

PORTS

GOOD WINE at \$8.50, to Old INVALID PORT.

HOCKS

STILL and SPARKLING.

BURGUNDIES

BAUNE and CHAMBERTIN.

CHABLIS

SAUTERNE.

CHAMPAGNES

MOSELLE.

To Let

TO LET.

(POSSESSION ON 1st JUNE NEXT.)

THE FIRST FLOOR, West Side, of
"MARINE HOUSE," No. 15, QUEEN'S
ROAD. Now in the occupation of Messrs
WILSON & BIRD.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, May 16, 1882.

TO LET.

PRAYA EAST and WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH POSSESSION ON THE 1st MAY.)

THE New FAMILY RESIDENCE sit-
uate next to EXCELSIOR on Robinson
Road, replete with every convenience.

Also 8 FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS of all Sizes—
Water-side. Inspection is invited.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.
Hongkong, April 3, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

THE HOUSE known as "PARIS
VILLA," ROBINSON ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to C. R. LAMMERT,
Pedder's Wharf.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES and Com-
FRADON'S QUARTERS, &c., with or
without GODOWNS, in Peddar's Wharf
Buildings, at present in the occupation of
MESSRS. HESSE & Co. View of the Harbour.
Possession to be had from the 1st May
next.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, April 5, 1882.

TO LET.

(POSSESSION ON 15th JULY NEXT.)

THE Commodious HOUSE with Large
COMPOUND, and a Chinese HOUSE
attached, No. 33, FORTINGALE STREET.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, May 31, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY.)

THE RESIDENCE known as
"BELLEVUE," ABERDEEN ROAD.

Apply to R. LYALL,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, May 31, 1882.

Intimations.

COLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S NEW
AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE,
BOWLING ALLEY,
HONGKONG HOTEL,
OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1882.

BELL TARGETS, FLYING AND STA-
TIONARY BIRDS, &c., &c.

Popular Prices:—FOUR SHOTS for..... 25 Cents.

Gallery open daily from 4 to 12 p.m., to
all respectable Members of the Community.

Hongkong, April 29, 1882.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

THE Undersigned has been appointed
AGENT for the SALE of the above
COALS at HONGKONG, from and after
this date.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Mitsubishi Mail S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned, Adverts of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned are pleased to accept
Bills on First Class Godowns at
per cent. net premium per annum.

NOOTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1882.

THE F.A.R. B.A.S.T.

THE ISSUES of 1878 WANTED.

Apply at this Office.

Hongkong, October 4, 1882.

1872 3y 1m 10s

1873 3y 1m 10s

1874 3y 1m 10s

1875 3y 1m 10s

1876 3y 1m 10s

1877 3y 1m 10s

1878 3y 1m 10s

1879 3y 1m 10s

1880 3y 1m 10s

1881 3y 1m 10s

1882 3y 1m 10s

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 63, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONERS),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX
A BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSINE OIL,
150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.

FAIREBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.
TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL"
CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUTS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.

TOPCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
Boneless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH AND APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in legs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.

" Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
" Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.

" Stuffed PEPPERS.
" Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.

COMPO HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
" LUNCH TONGUE.
McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Smoked SALMON.
Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.
&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:
TEYSONNAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.
PICNIC TONGUES.

COCCATINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LIRAO & EDO'S COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.
SAUSAGES.
BRAWN.
SIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
CHAMPAGNES—

HEDIECK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.
JULES MUMM & Co., pinte & quarts.
CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGUAUX.
CHATEAU LA ROSE, pinte & quarts.
CHATEAU LAFITE, " "
1828 GRAVES, "
BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—
SACCOMI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SACCOMI'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HORN'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BISQUIT DUBOURG & Co.'S BRANDY.
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
CHARTREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.
ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE
BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pinte and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pinte and quarts.
PILSENER BEER, in quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 cent Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to
25 cents.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAFES, and CASE BOXES, at
Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Entertainment.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT!

G. CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN
CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS!

THIS EVENING, at 9 p.m.

Have you seen this Excellent
Exhibition?

Have you seen the First-class Artists of
this Combination?

Have you seen the Extraordinary Sagacity
of the Horses of this Company,
collected in different parts
of the world?

by
SIGNOR CHIARINI?

Have you seen the Formidable Animals
reduced to the most satisfactory
state of docility?

Have you seen the Royal Bengal Tigers
and the Tamer in the Den,
and the performing
Elephants?

Have you seen the Uniform Manner in
which the Performances are
conducted and the
decorum and good order?

Have you seen the Announcement of the
Last Day
of this Company?

Have you seen all the Different Species
of Animals at the Menagerie?

Well, if you have NOT, you had better
do it THIS NIGHT, and satisfy yourself
that this is the best exhibition of
its kind that ever visited this
part of the world.

REMEMBER THIS NIGHT IS
POSITIVELY THE LAST
NIGHT.

L. MAYA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 3, 1882.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
BANDMANN COMBINATION
NUMBERING 12 ARTISTS.
Positively TWO NIGHTS Only!

TUESDAY, June 6th,
"HAMLET."

WEDNESDAY, June 7th,
"MERCHANT OF VENICE."

Dependent on arrival of English Mail
from SHANGAI.

Tickets and Plan at KELLY & WAHL'S.
Prices, Dress Circle, \$3; Stalls, \$2; Pit, \$1.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

DIRECT ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargo and Passengers for
ADELAIDE, all NEW ZEALAND
PORTS and NEW CALEDONIA.)

The Steamship

"Nelson,"

Captain T. S. GARDNER, will be
despatched as above on
or about SATURDAY, the 17th Instant, at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEPHENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Japan, Captain T. S.
GARDNER, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining
on board after the 10th Instant, will be
landed and stored at Consignee's risk and
expense, and no Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that any
Claims must be made immediately, as
none will be entertained after the 12th
Instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1882.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CAICHOE, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Chartered Sir Lenox,
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading to the
Under-signed for countersignature, and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be
at once landed and stored at Consignee's
risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 3, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Steamship

"Diamond,"

Captain CUTLER, will be
despatched for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 5th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, June 3, 1882.

JOHN RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR BANGKOK.

The Steamship

"Sury Wong,"

Captain RADEMACHER, will be
despatched for the above
Port on TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR THAILAND FOR COAST PORTS.

The Steamship

"Thale,"

Captain T. S. GARDNER, will be
despatched for the above
Port on THURSDAY, the 8th Instant, at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship

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Port on MONDAY, the 5th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR CHINA.

The Steamship

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Agents.

Hongkong, June 3,

THE CHINA MAIL

No. 5890.—JUNE 3, 1882.]

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of Young Chan Li, married woman, about nine o'clock yesterday evening, and taken the jackets. One previous conviction was recorded against him. Sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

RETURD OF DUTY BY A CHAIN COOLIE.

Sing Ashin, coolie, was charged by Mr. Charles Urquhart Stuart, clerk in the North-China Insurance Company's office, with refusal of duty on the 2nd instant.

Li Asam, servant to Mr. March, with whom Mr. Stuart lives, said that Mr. Stuart wanted his chair. The defendant said to witness he had worse no more, and failed to bring forth the chair.

As a reason for his neglecting to comply with his master's orders, the defendant said his hand had been cut.

This was not a sufficient reason, in the opinion of the Magistrate, and a fine of \$2, or seven days' imprisonment was imposed.

BABING WATCHING.

Fung Ali confessed to having snatched a pair of ear-rings, with inde-sions dropped, from Young A-nou, widow, while the latter was walking in Queen's Road Central yesterday evening. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Li Alin was observed by Li Apo, P.C. No. 234, following some women in Queen's Road West, about eight o'clock yesterday evening, and the constable, suspecting the man, stopped him for a short time. The constable saw him enter a pawn-shop, and on his exit stopped him, and found him in possession of an ear-ring, value \$2, which he said he had picked up. The constable misbelieving this statement took him to the Station, and this morning he was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, for being in possession of the article without being able to give a satisfactory explanation as to how he came by it.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

In Ahoi, hawk, was proved to have acted as a watchman to a party of men who were engaged gambling in the Recreation Ground yesterday. He was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

SURPRISINGLY OBTAINING A PASSAGE BY THE "KUNG CHOW."

Fan Atung was prosecuted by Captain Gregg, of the Kung Chow, for surreptitiously obtaining a passage by that vessel from Canton to Hongkong on the 2nd inst. The charge was proved, and the only defence offered was that the friends of the convicted had promised to pay for him, but had failed to do so. He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.

For assaulting Chik Toi, tailor, with an iron bar, while that individual was walking on the Praya about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Chan Shing was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and Wong Kan to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour for being concerned in the assault along with Chan Shing.

AN OLD GAOI BIRD.

Wong Asing, rice pounder, was charged with stealing two silk jackets, and one brass smoking pipe, value \$10, this morning.

Chan Yut Nau said he was a shop-keeper carrying on business at No. 205 Queen's Road Central. The article in court was his and were usually kept in the verandah of his house. He did not sleep at home last night, and early this morning one of his shopmen came to him and told him to go to the Police Station, where he saw the defendant and his property.

Harig Singh, P. C. No. 623, said he was on duty in Queen's Road this morning, and observed the defendant moving along the verandah, from house to house. Noticing witness the defendant jumped down, and tried to make off, but witness arrested him with the property in Court in his possession.

As he had been three times previously convicted, he was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRUTH V. FICTION.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Sir.—Mr. W. H. Breerton in his lectures on "The Truth about Opium," as quoted by you, makes many misstatements and has drawn upon his imagination very largely. I wish to call attention to one example only. In speaking of Medical Missionaries he says: "The Medical of fever," "believing that if they do not get a moderate indulgence in opium smoking they will pine away and die. The good, easy man, full of kindred and sympathy, always gives them a liberal allowance, which his patients are delighted to get." Again he says: "The patients get for three or four weeks excellent food and comforts, including plenty of opium, before they are turned out as cured." So much for imagination. Now for fact.

In Dr. Lyall's report of the Swatow Hospital for 1881 you will find the following words: "The treatment adopted in every case is to cut off the opium at once." In his report of the Foochow Opium Refuge for 1878 Dr. Ogood says: "The plan of treatment consists in the total disconnection of opium in any form from the time of entering the asylum." (italics mine.) Investigation will show that this is the case in most of the hospitals in China.

As to the statement about the gratuitous giving of food and "plenty of opium" to all the hospitals is for in-patients to bring their own food. In Canton, opium-smokers pay \$1, besides depositing another dollar to be forfeited in case they leave before the cure is completed. Dr. Lyall says: "patients must provide their own food with us." This always has been the case certainly in Canton, and I have yet to hear of the first exception throughout China. In an hospital where a small amount of opium is used in the pills, it is expressly stated that the minute quantity of opium is no substitute for the large amount to which he (i.e. the patient) has been accustomed. See Report of Canton Hospital for 1873. When Mr. B. essays to tell "The Truth" he confine himself to something that he is better acquainted with than he is with opium-smoking.

TRUTH.

Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchange.)

The effects and stores on board the Liberian steamer *Nouvel Brésil* were put up for sale by public auction on the 27th May, when great attention prevailed. The greater part of the effects fetched good prices. The sale was to be resumed on the 30th.

A correspondent writing from Zamboula, under date 10th May, says:—"The only news I have to give you is that on the 12th inst. our flag was hoisted in Siam, and there are at that island at present, or

rather in its waters, the schooner *Sirene* and *Anisosa*, the gunboat *Marques del Duero*, and one other gunboat, with companies of Regiment No. 3, and companies of Disciplinarians.

The German barque *Pancho* left Manila for the Channel on the 27th May.

It is published in the *Gazeta* for general information that the island of Siaosi has been occupied by the Spanish troops, in compliance with article 3 of the Protocol of 11th March 1877, signed between Spain, Germany and England.

It is said that the boat crew has recently been discovered in the forests of the island of Paragua. Considering the large use of this wood in the different branches of the industries in Europe, this discovery may form the basis of a new war.

The British steamer *Gulf of Panama*, Capt. Thomson, left Manila for Yokohama on the 30th May.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN NEWS.

(Translated from *Java paper*.)

In the *Java Post* of the 3rd May, a correspondent comments on the Straits Chinese Protectorate Report for 1881 so far as it treats of Deli, finding much therein to call for remark:—The repudiation by Sumatra planters of contracts by their agents in the Straits in finding labourers so engaged unfit, he thus concludes for:—

"That the Deli planter, who has had already to pay too dearly for his labour, and who grows under a cost of production that has almost reached the limit of endurance, refuses to accept coolies found unfit for work, is natural. Not only are these unfit labourers unproductive capital, but a new Regulation act for: in Statute 133 of 1880 obliges employers to provide for the medical treatment of the employed, and also directs that labourers whose contracts are held to be cancelled from their unfitness for labour shall, at the expense of their employer be sent back to the places whence they had come from, by the local authorities, and that to the date of such sending back, employers shall be held responsible for the maintenance of such labourers. Here we must point out a shortcoming of Government which is discreditable to a civilised nation. In Deli the Government simply makes no provision for infirmaries or hospitals or other hygienic requirements. The two military medical officers stationed at Medan and Kwala Simpang are overburdened with official work, and the one at the latter station, owing to his isolated position, has no opportunity of attending to private practice. Hence, for the Medical treatment of about 14,000 coolies, distributed over the whole district, there are only available the two unofficial doctors in the services of the Deli Company."

The admission made by the Straits Protector of Chinese that coolies in Deli are thoroughly protected so far as the Dutch Government is concerned, calls forth the following observations from the *Bode's correspondent*—

"When the Protector thus declares that coolies on estates in Deli get thorough and effective protection from Government, the soft-headed members of our Second Chamber, Exeter Hall and the Aboriginal Protection Society at London, may be content. The British Government should profit thereby. It is however to be noted that the Chinese coolies have kept a distrustful eye on the recruiting of natives of the Madras Presidency by Deli planters, both on the mainland and in the Straits; sometimes it has hampered and at other times forbidden the same. It cannot be unaware of the fact that these Klinge are in great demand in Deli as cow herds and diggers, and as such readily find ample means of livelihood there. As is the case with Chinese, the Klinge working on estates are also our subjects, and they enjoy the same protection from Government. From their often bringing women and children with them, being seldom given to opium and gambling, and getting on better with the Malays, they are more favourably circumstanced than the sons of the Celestial Empire. The British Government should profit thereby. It is however to be noted that the Chinese coolies on which he works without written permission given by the employer, his manager, or any person appointed as such by or on behalf of the employer." Peasant says: "The patients get for three or four weeks excellent food and comforts, including plenty of opium, before they are turned out as cured." So much for imagination. Now for fact.

In Dr. Lyall's report of the Swatow Hospital for 1881 you will find the following words: "The treatment adopted in every case is to cut off the opium at once." In his report of the Foochow Opium Refuge for 1878 Dr. Ogood says: "The plan of treatment consists in the total disconnection of opium in any form from the time of entering the asylum." (italics mine.) Investigation will show that this is the case in most of the hospitals in China.

As to the statement about the gratuitous giving of food and "plenty of opium" to all the hospitals is for in-patients to bring their own food. In Canton, opium-smokers pay \$1, besides depositing another dollar to be forfeited in case they leave before the cure is completed. Dr. Lyall says: "patients must provide their own food with us." This always has been the case certainly in Canton, and I have yet to hear of the first exception throughout China.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5890.—JUNE 3, 1882.

SERGEANT BALLANTINE AND "EVANS."

Some of the recollections of Sergeant Ballantine, given in his new book, concerning the now defunct Evans's, in Covent Garden, are very interesting. Describing the celebrated place he says:

It is the interior of a large hall, and the hour about midnight. The atmosphere is thickened by smoke. There are numerous tables, at which gentlemen are seated taking refreshments. The walls are covered with paintings of celebrated actors and actresses, and upon a raised platform at the further end of the room are some dozen boys singing with taste and accuracy a popular glee. Moving amongst the tables, upon legs rather shaky, a round figure with much courtesy his snuff-box to the occupants, hoping at the same time that they have been supplied with all they want. The hall is Evans's, Covent Garden.

My readers will recognise Mr. Green ("Paddy") as he was always called behind his back and by those who knew him well in speaking to him. Originally he had appeared upon the stage at the Adelphi, not, I fancy, in a higher capacity than that of chorus-singer, and in the days that I have previously spoken of he sang at the old rooms, not, however, any songs that were reproduced; although I must say I am afraid, albeit that he was present during the time that they were sung; and when reminded of the improprieties of those days he would shake his head gravely; but he was a devout Catholic and no doubt had obtained absolution. I used to take a great deal of pleasure in his conversations. He was possessed of a very retentive memory, and could relate, and so pleasantly, many scenes of London life. Artists, lawyers, writers, actors, and men of fashion congregated in the hall of a night, and in a corner of what once was formerly—the old—rooms, a circle of friends used to meet, and in cheerful and not unwholesome spirits spend much agreeable time. "Paddy" was very proud, and might be unreasonably so, of some who joined this group. There was also a gallery, the visitors to which were concurred by trifles, work, and such like, were admitted, and here they could listen to the songs and eat supper supposed to be of distinguished guests; and it was well-known fact in the establishment that Royalty had condescended to accept a pinch of snuff from his capital box.

Another personage, scarcely of less interest than Mr. Green himself, was always to be seen in the room. He also wandered from table to table and was received with welcome by the *habitues*. He professed to be a cigar, but when the eye of his chief was not upon him he would pull out of his pocket a well-worn card, and express a hope that the visitor would honour his card which was shortly about to come off; but no one ever lived who witnessed it. This was Herr von Jodl, once upon a time a popular singer in refined circles. He used to sing Swiss mountain melodies. He also whistled and imitated birds very naturally, and towards the end of an evening would give an amusing imitation of a faraway. He sang one night, the next he did not appear, nor the next, and on the following we heard that he was dead." Mr. Green retired from its management, and it gradually sank in character. Now the building has become the property of a club, to which has been given the name of the Fulstaf; it is to be hoped that some of the old associations may be revived, and from what I know of the subscribers I think that the wish may be fulfilled. I was a favourite with Mr. Green, and one chair was, always kept for me. I belonged to several clubs, but during the years I am now dwelling upon there were no meetings so convivial as these, and the faces to be seen in the room, even if the visitor was not in direct communication with them, were pleasant to behold. Thackeray was constantly there. He was not social, but people liked to be in apparent company with the great novelist. He sat apart generally, wrapped in contemplation. Charles Dickens would sit in only rarely, but always in good spirits, and glad to respond to the many words of welcome he received. Albert Smith, after he had descended from Mont Blanc at the Egyptian Hall, never missed the pleasant union, and there were none who came amongst us more deservedly popular than he and his brother. I have met Douglas Jerrold there. To him I have before alluded. I have seen him in company with men of great ability, but I never saw any one who for a short period sparkled so much; but, meteor-like, he too soon sank into darkness. Shirley Brooks was often amongst us. I need say no more of him than I have already done. A very constant guest was Robertson, the creator of a style of drama which, with the assistance of Mrs. Bancroft's talent, has filled with splendid audience a theatre which for years before had woed in vain the patronage of the public. Poor Robertson died only too early, almost before he could witness the triumph of his sister, Mrs. Kendal, one of the most fascinating actresses of the present day. Quaint little Backstage would sometimes hop in and excite amusement and fun apparently without intention. I think it was here that I was introduced to Mr. Barry, an Irish barrister, since attorney-general, and now judge, and from whom I have since received a substantial mark of friendship. There was one amongst those I met who fills a melancholy space upon the page of history. I allude to Prince Maximilian. Paddy Green took me up to him one night whilst he was indulging in a tankard of ale, and introduced me to him very effusively, and we met on other evenings and drank beer together. He was very unaffected, although with a reserved manner. I cannot help thinking, though possibly this may result from after events, that there was upon the countenance of the future Emperor of Mexico a cloud that seemed to foretell his melancholy fate.

ADVICE TO YOUNG POETS.

In an amusing article with this heading the *Saturday Review* has the following:

Poetry must always be more or less a matter of convention. Some epithets are allowed; others, just as appropriate, are tabooed. Then comes a poet who employs a tabooed word successfully, and instantly a school of imitators convert the novelty into a conventional formula. For example, it has long been common to talk of an "orange" sky. Orange sunsets fade, and crimson dies into deep orange, and no one is offended. But, let a poet try a lemon twilight; let him say that the lemon-coloured sunset smiles, or that the orange sunset dies and fades into pale lemon over the sea, and that dark will have the critics down upon him. Yet the late sunset is very often lemon-hued, so that lemon-yellow is found in every box of water-colour pigments. And lemons are just as poetical articles of commerce as oranges—more so, we venture to think—and the pale glow of lemons in the dark gloomy leaves on the southern coast is as beautiful as any golden apples ever known to the tony maidens, as Quintus Smyrnaeus calls the Hesperides. Thus it seems unfair to "tax" lemon; but,

if a poet makes a hit with lemon, all the poets in England will be rhyming to the bells of St. Clement's, and we shall have our new convention. When Coleridge called a twilight sky "green," there was an elegant protest, and it seemed that no one had ever seen that the sky could be green before. But now we all find green, and print green, as according to Mr. Browning, the followers of Keats "hilt blue" and "straightway turnt east," or "print blue" and "clarer crown their cup." But what portrage had John Keats?" Mr. Browning enigmatically inquires. Once more, a fish is as poetic as a vegetable; for all that we can see. "But we can speak, and Mr. Tennyson does speak, of 'glaudihi sky,' while poets seem shy of talking about a 'mackerel sky.' Yet the sky as often displays arrangements like those we admire in the mackerel as colours like that which pleases in the dustchild. It was perilous to write of 'sticky chestnut buds,' but "drooping chestnut buds" were perfectly safe. Now young chestnut buds are much more obviously sticky than drooping. There were forms like "sunny warm," "blunder fires," "sun light," "dewy dark," which Mr. Tennyson employed long ago, and which were rapidly becoming poetic commonplace when the master wisely discontinued them. There is also the frequent employment of the words "happy" and "windy" which has always marked Laurence's style. In his earliest volume, and in a "Chorus" in an unpublished drama, written in very early life, we read of

mountains riven
To shapes of widest variety
By secret fire and midnight storms
That wonder round their windvines cones.

No one but Mr. Tennyson in all the roll of English poets could probably have written the italicised line. But now the industrious posturer has made free with "windy" and "happy," and "most can raise the flower for all have got the seed."

With Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Rossetti came in a new set, or several new sets, of conventionalities. Original and striking, if perhaps too prominent, in the works of the poets, these forms are excessively irritating in the works of the posturers. With Mr. Swinburne's "Atlanta" came in the constant use of "iron," the technical references to "fire," and "blood" and a certain meteoric way of writing about the great blind forces of the world, stars, winds, foam, and so forth—if foam can be called a "force" except when used to fashion the deadly bolt with which India slew Ahir. Before Mr. Swinburne we almost doubt whether girls were called "white" on necks and other portions of the human frame "warm," certainly kisses did not "sing," nor things in general so apt to "wet." Mr. William Morris presented the posturer with "wun" as an epithet of water. If we might offer a word of advice to a young poet, it would be somewhat in this manner. Do not be fashionable. If you find you have spoken of a slim maiden or a white girl, cut out the adjective. If you must have an adjective, find a new or disinter an old one. But beware of "brown," for that is Mr. Rossetti's private property. Make as little use as possible of "width," and in other words do not displace the usual accent, so as to make it rest heavily on the ultimate syllable. Forward—"uton," "white," "wet," "warm," "sweet," "wonderful," and generally keep a keen eye on "foam," especially if it shows a tendency to be "blown." Distrust "ah" especially if conscience whispers that Mr. Matthew Arnold would have sighed "ah" in this very place if he had been working at the same subject. Avoid metres invented or revived by Mr. Swinburne; they are many and meritorious, but you cannot well write in them with originality. As you value your reputation, do not call the waters "wun"; and if tempted to use a violet or orange sunset, try if a tomato sunset will not do just as well or better. The colour of the tomato is beautiful, and only its association with chaps prevents this vegetable from being as poetical as oranges. Try something like this:

"Do you know that I am going to win you?" said teacher to one of his small pupils. "I suppose you will not," replied the boy, with a gleam in his eye, "as you are so much bigger than I am." But remember that I have a future before me."

"WHAT have you got there?" queried a temperance preacher to a young man who had a bottle wrapped up in paper. "Nothing," replied the young man. "You are telling lies," said the preacher, "you have Old Nick there." "Nay, but thou hast," replied the young man, "it's Old Tom that I've got here."

THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES. by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GORMELL & CO., London.—[ADVE.]

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.

(*China Review*.)

We do not know whether or not France in Cochinchina, like Russia in Central Asia, has a self-imposed mission in bringing the native tribes within the pale of Western Civilization; but this we certainly do know from the perusal of these reports from month to month, that France is surveying or has surveyed the different countries along the sea-board of the China Sea, and draws aside the veil that has so long obscured these lands. If France should send an expedition to take actual possession of Annam, for example, it would not be too much to say that Annam is as well known if not better known to French Generals than Afghanistan is to English officers before the latter were certainly better known than the former to Coomassie, or even to Peshawar in the Transvaal.

As we have before mentioned, these are chiefly official Reports made by men on the spot, and who have done the work. We are also reports confined to official sources. In the present number we find the "Voyage d'Amherst de Mausys au Laos" (in 1850) and "Voyage de M. de la Roche à Lao" (in 1851), who in pursuit of his calling, constructed an itinerary, which is published and kept for future use. M. de Verouville's notes on the provinces of Binhthinh (Annam) are as useful to the sailor as to the merchant or the naturalist. It seems to us that if France does not now intend taking the country, she has taken every precaution and made every arrangement for doing so, and that she has only to go in and take possession. *Nous verrons.*

There is quite a number of excellent papers in this issue. The most important are M. de Verouville's, already referred to, and M. M. Courtin and d'Aigle's voyage on the Blue and the Black Rivers in the winter of 1881. This journey was a successful one viewed from a scientific stand-point; the death of M. Courtin, at the early age of 26, being the only drawback. His death has deprived the French Government of an intelligent and successful explorer.

* * * * * *Cochin-china Francaise. Excursions et Randonnées No. 11. Saigon, Imp. du Gouvernement, 1882. A Paris, chez Challamel, 5, Rue Jacob.*

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Intimations.

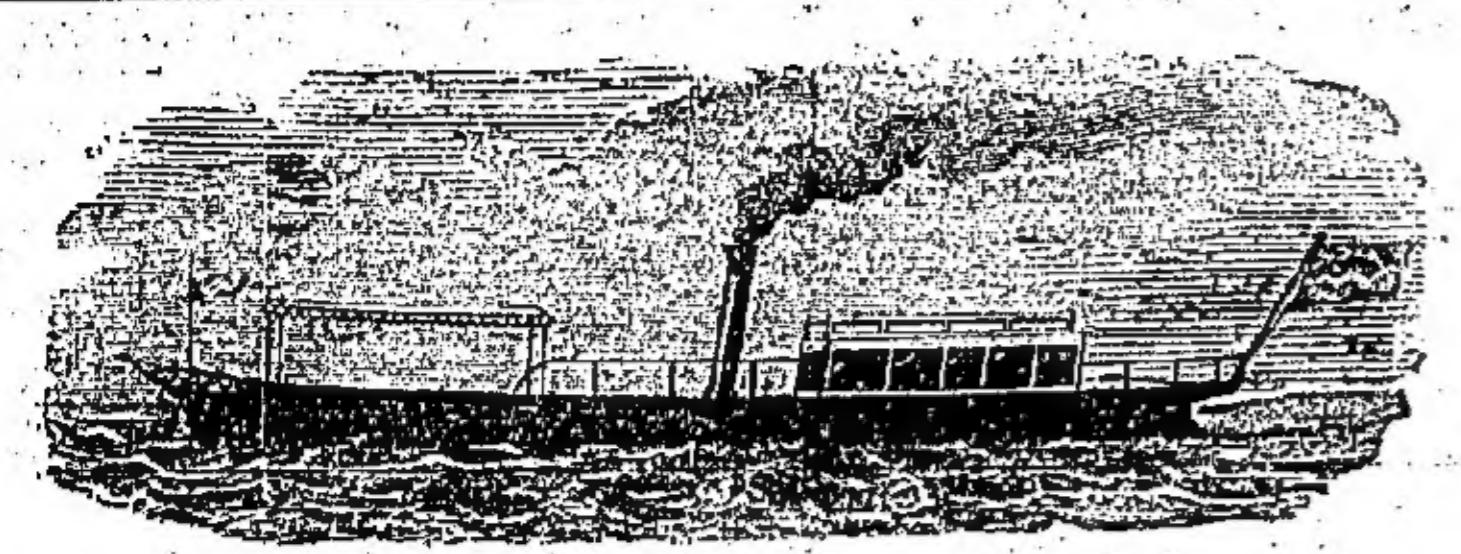


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The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques on bodies of the Most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," care of "China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

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"This number contains several articles of interest and value"—North-China Herald.

"The present number of this periodical, * * * opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notices of those who take an interest in few matters beyond mercantile pursuits."—North-China Herald.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes its publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsch, on 'the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking,' showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of 'The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua,' and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—North-China Daily News.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize."—Chrysanthemum.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."—Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuen" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled 'The Emperor Cheng-founding of the Chinese Empire,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history.

A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which

"On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—H. K. Daily Press.

Turber's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—

"The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed by it to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, it carried out with punctuality and interest, are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Quests" are destined to be placed in the pages also. It is to be hoped that the space reserved for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of interest, and that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commanding at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowlong shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

- From Green Island to the Gas Works.
- From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
- From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
- From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
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- From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
- From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
- From Naval Yard to the Pier.
- From Pier to East Point.

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